faculty approves tenure document, 52-17

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The Middlebury faculty, by a vote of 52-17, accepted new regulations which make tenure more difficult to obtain and eliminate tenure quotas. The vote concluded over five hours of debate in two faculty meetings, held January 6 and 13.

The new tenure document ends many months of work. The principle of new tenure rules was approved by the faculty last spring. The rules were then amended, and a vote was scheduled for January 6. Several Senior Faculty Council amendments to the document were then considered, and the final vote was postponed to a special meeting, January 13.

Two proposed amendments caused prolonged discussion at the January 6 meeting. The first dealt with changing the method of electing the Committee on Reappointment, which would constitute one section of the Faculty Council, and would advise the President on "each case where reappointment, promotion or dismissal of a faculty member is under consideration."

The faculty had objected to the method of appointment written into the original tenure document, under which the President would have selected one of three professors the faculty had chosen. The amendment called for the President to choose the committee

"Faculty whose first full-time teaching appointment is at Middlebury are reviewed in the second, fourth and eighth years..."

member if none of the faculty's three choices received a majority of votes in an election.

An analysis of the voting patterns in the seven previous elections to the Senior Faculty Council was distributed, which showed that, although there had been a clear faculty mandate in several cases, no one member had received a majority, and the President would have made the final choice in all elections.

President of the College, James Armstrong, discussed the amendment, noting that his resignation gave him a "claim to disinterestedness." However, he felt that the President should have a role in the Council. Russell Leng (Political Science) opposed the amendment, saying the President could be a "tyrant," and not choose the professor the faculty preferred.

Kimberly Sparks (German) noted that if the President were tyrranical, it would be the

"The College does not judge strict mathematical quotas on tenure in the best interest of faculty development."

faculty's duty to "force a majority within itself."

The matter passed by voice vote after Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) stated that if the faculty voted down the amendment they would return to panel selection.

Frank Winkler (Physics) objected that the faculty had been given no chance to request a return to the present system of direct election. A vote to return to the current system was held by closed ballot, and Armstrong quipped that an affirmative vote indicated the desire to return to an "archaic past." Nonetheless, it passed: 42 - 31.

This debate continued at the January 13 meeting with an amendment from Bruce Catton (History), which he termed "a well-intentioned attempt to compromise." It allowed the President to select a member from three faculty nominated professors, only if that professor received 25% of the faculty votes.

However, a faculty member will be declared directly elected by the faculty if he receives one third of the eligible vote, a majority of votes cast, or 45% of the votes and a 15% lead over the runner-up.

This amendment passed by a vote of 40 - 32, with one abstention.

Henry Prickitt (English) had made an involved amendment dealing with reorganization of the faculty council system. After some debate, the faculty decided to

continued on p. 13

the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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five were considered

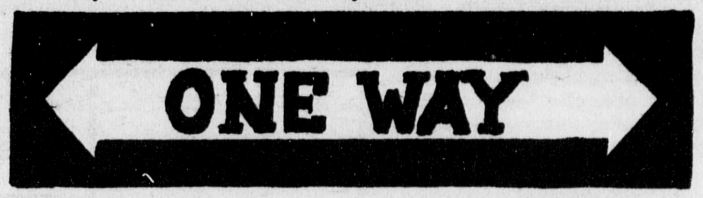
two profs tenured

By JAY HEINRICHS

As a result of a decision made last month by the Faculty Council's Subcommittee on Tenure and Promotions, Professors Murray Dry (Political Science) and Stanley Bates (Philosophy) have been granted tenure. David Folger (Geology), who was also offered tenure turned it down in order to accept a position with the Oceanographic Institution at Wood's Hole, Mass. Rejected were William Ilgen (Spanish) and Samuel Orth (Russian).

Following last year's policy of silence, Old Chapel would neither divulge the number nor the names of the faculty considered. Academic Vice-President Paul Cubeta said that the reluctance to give out information on tenure decisions was due to "some problems" the Administration was having with those faculty members who had been rejected.

Mr. Bates, who has been on the faculty since 1971, holds degrees from Dartmouth, Oxford, and Harvard. He has published articles on ethics and social philosophy in the country's leading philosophical journals. Mr. Dry, who has received three degrees from the University of Chicago, has been at Middlebury since 1968. His fields of study include political philosophy and American political institutions.



On their way to higher tenure positions are Murray Dry and Stanley Bates (top two), offered but not accepting is David Folger (center) and turned down and leaving are William Ilgen and Samuel Orth (bottom two).

Mr. Ilgen, who felt "unhappy" with the decision, was especially disappointed with the reasons given for turning him down. Having been assured by Dean of the Faculty Turner and by a member of the Faculty Council that teaching or scholarship were not concerned with the decision, Mr. Ilgen then received a letter from President Armstrong stating that a major factor was Ilgen's supposed lack "of the sort of public leadership that the special needs of Spanish at Middlebury require, especially at a time when we are redefining ourselves into a unity of winter, summer and overseas."

Ilgen was incensed over this "extra factor" of leadership. Other departments, he said, review candidates only on the bases of teaching and scholarship. He said he felt "that an injustice has been done." Mr. Ilgen has protested the decision to the administration but has so far received "no feedback" in response. He is currently awaiting a response before making plans for the future.

As with Ilgen, Orth quoted Armstrong as giving lack of "professional leadership" as the rationale for the move. He also quoted the President as saying that he considered Orth's teaching ability to be "superb." Regarding the future, Orth said that he has received some job offers and that he has "a couple of irons in the fire."

David Ledlie (Chemistry) was not considered for tenure, even though he had completed the six-year qualifying period required for consideration. The apparent rationale in this case is the high percentage of members in that department who are already tenured. Mr. Ledlie said that President Armstrong had previously told him that he would be considered, and that if rejected, his contract would be extended for another year.

On December 16 however, Armstrong wrote him that he had not been considered after all, and that his contract would not be extended. Ledlie said that he was surprised at this announcement, and so far has made no concrete plans for next year.

These decisions on tenure were based on the old rules found in the College **Handbook**, and were in no way guided by the new Tenure Document passed by the Faculty last Monday. The old rules gave no specific guidelines by which to review a candidate for tenure.

harlem prep headmaster to speak on education

Dr. Edward F. Carpenter, noted educator and headmaster of Harlem Preparatory School, will speak at Middlebury College on Friday, January 17 at 7:30 pm in Munroe Lounge. The talk will focus on "Educating the Whole Person," and is being sponsored by the Black Student Union and the Baha'i Group of Middlebury College.

Edward Carpenter was educated in the New York City schools. He attended Long Island University and was awarded the B.S. degree in psychology. He was a mathematics teacher in the New York City school system as well as a licensed educational and vocational guidance counselor from 1952 to 1964. He has a Master's degree in personnel psychology from Columbia University. He earned the degree of Doctor of Education in Educational Administration from the University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Carpenter served as a consultant for the HARYOU-Act and was principally responsible for the writing of the chapter on education in the document, **Youth in the Ghetto**. He also made a study of the community of South Jamaica for the Queens College Children and Parents Center; this study has been published under the title, **South Jamaica, A Community Study**.

As a consultant for the HARYOU-Act, Carpenter established over one hundred counseling centers throughout the five boroughs of New York. He was the first mathematics teacher in the Youth and Work Project in Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. This was the prototype of most of the job training programs later developed for the hard-core unemployed youth throughout the country.

Dr. Carpenter along with Queens College and the United Federation of Teachers, established Freedom Schools in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1957, where the public schools had been closed to black students for four years. In 1963, Dr. Carpenter became the director of community services of the Queens College Children and Parents Center. He has served as a consultant for Dr. Sidney P. Marland, United States Commissioner on Education; the Urban Education Center in Providence, Rhode Island, the National Education Association, and a host of other educational, social and community agencies.

Dr. Carpenter was appointed Commissioner on the Governor's Commission for the Study of the Causes of Violence and Unrest on College Campuses for New York State. He is a member of the advisory committee on education for Model Cities of East and Central Harlem.

His article, "Homocultural Education for a New Era," is in the fall 1970 edition of World Order. His recent article on "Alternative Schools" was published recently in the New York Amsterdam News, and is soon to be published in the University of Massachusetts series, "Controversy in Education." Dr. Carpenter is in the process of completing a book about Harlem Prep, with Houghton-Mifflin Publishers. He had gained international fame as an educator because of his creation of Harlem Prep—a school that has graduated some 900 former dropouts and placed them in top colleges throughout the country.

As a member of the Baha'i Faith, he is presently chairman of the Local Spiritual Assembly of Teaneck, New Jersey, one of the more than 950 of these basic administrative units of the Baha'i Faith in the United States, and has spoken on education and the Baha'i Faith throughout the country.

Dr. Edward F. Carpenter.

teacher education grads find jobs

By GINNY HINRICHS

Responses to a questionnaire recently sent to Middlebury graduates who have completed the Teacher Education Program since 1969 show that they have been fairly successful in obtaining jobs.

There was an equal division of Teacher Education graduates seeking elementary and secondary school jobs (20% did not seek jobs).

Of the half applying for elementary school positions 15% found no employment, 70% regular teaching jobs, and 15% other school-related jobs. Graduates seeking employment at the secondary school level were somewhat less successful. Of these, 18% found no employment; 73 %, regular teaching jobs, and 9%, other school-related jobs.

The graduates' responses showed a definite trend in finding teaching positons in the Northeast. Of the elementary teachers, 17% chose to stay in Vermont while 10% found employment in other New England states. The secondary school teachers reported 12% remaining in Vermont and 8% in other states in New England.

The questionnaires also brought several other discoveries to light. It appears that the number of applications sent had no real effect on a candidate's success in obtaining a job. From 50 to 80% of the applications sent brought no reply.

Respondents mentioned factors that they felt reduced chances of getting a job. Among these was lack of sufficient education courses, especially in the areas of developmental psychology and in the diagnosis and correction of reading problems. Another problem was the fact that experience is often required to get a job, and that is difficult to find a job where one can get essential experience.

Several points were mentioned as positive factors in finding a teaching position. One was Middlebury's reputation, which had the most impact in New England-based institutions. Most of the respondents said they found it advantageous coming from a liberal arts college. Also mentioned were the importance of having had experience working with children or teenagers and the timing of the application. Often jobs become available during the summer, and the individual whose application arrived then often was the one who got the job. Advice elicited from the questionnaires included making use of any conncetions and being sure to have an interview.

On the whole, the repsonses indicate that although teaching positons are not plentiful, they do exist, and Middlebury graduates have managed to get them. Unfortunately, these much-sought-after poaitions pay poorly and many teachers find it necessary to take on a second job.

the middlebury campus

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forum recommends vegetarian alternative

By RICK VOTTA

At the January 12 Student Forum meeting the central issue was food. Terry Bouricius presented a resolution which was a response on his part to the current world food crisis. He recommended that Middlebury as an institution offer vegetarian dishes at all meals in addition to one of the usual meat dishes. This would be a symbolic, though hopefully effective gesture on the part of the College community to allieviate the present situation. These meals would also serve to make students more aware of their dietary needs and excesses. Vegetarians or would-be vegetarians, though a minority at Middlebury, are certainly a vocal minority. This proposal would allow these students a certain freedom within the limits of the meal plan, while it will encourage those who have never considered the repercussions of their meat consumption to cut down without completely giving up.

The text of the resolution emphasizes that Americans eat more meat than their bodies can assimilate and that much food grain is wasted to fatten meat-producing animals. By making the Middlebury diet less dependent upon meat and more dependent upon a variety of non-meat main dishes, students can eat more ethically, and, some argue, more healthfully. Ideally, the College will save money if they do not have to buy so much meat, but they may have to put more time and money into food preparation.

The Forum voted to recommend to the Community Council that vegetarian dishes be offered on a temporary, alternate-day basis until the experiment proves successful. The final decision, either to experiment or to finally adopt this plan lies with the College food service, but hopefully for reasons of conscience, economy, and student pressure it will be tried and found effective and satisfying.

Other business at the meeting included the appointment of a committee chaired by Dean Wonnacott which will deal with the issue of dormitory residents. Currently, these residents get a rebate on their room and board and receive free parking and a free telephone. Some Forum members feel that this money should not be rebated to students who more often than not can pay their own way, but it should be diverted to financial aid students. According to President Armstrong, however, any money which is saved in one place cannot be arbitrarily rediverted to another area of the College. The committee will address itself to this and other problems when it meets.

It was announced also that Curt Viebranz, Tom Plumb, Sue Ebling, and Liz Heun were elected to the Alumni Advisory Committee which will make recommendations to the Trustees from the Class of 1975. Secretaries for the Class of 1975 are Curt Viebranz and Liz Heun.

council discusses proposed extension grade

The Community Council discussed a proposal for a new grade option, called an Extension grade, at its January 10 meeting. An Extension would resemble the present grade of Incomplete.

Arnold McKinney, Assistant Dean of Students, explained that an Extension would not replace an Incomplete, it would be an additional grade option for those students whose problems do not warrant receiving an Incomplete.

Now, sickness and compelling personal circumstances are the only reasons for receiving a grade of Incomplete. The Extension would give all other students, no matter what their reasons, an extra six weeks to finish their work.

With an Extension, however, the student's grade would be lowered a full letter value. Whether such a devaluation would affect merely the project's grade or the final course grade has not yet been decided.

Dean O'Brien, fearing too many students might be tempted to procrastinate if only the project grade were lowered, supported lowering the full course grade. Ms. Carol Rifelj (French) agreed.

Curt Viebranz '75 and Eric Silverman '76 both felt that the proposal was inherently bad and should be completely dropped. The latter felt that there were too many incongruities and chances for abuse of the system. Both believed Middlebury students should be mature enough to get their work finished promptly.

Said Silverman: "You should be able to plan your twelve weeks by the time you're in college." Viebranz added, "You ought to be able to get it all together unless you're sick or there's a death in the family."

McKinney disagreed. "That's awfully black and white. It's too hard to tell whether they've goofed off for eight weeks or not." O'Brien, agreeing with the Assistant Dean, mentioned "the self-induced hysteria" that often rules a student's psyche around examination periods and paper due-dates. According to the Deans, the Extension grade could take care of such gray areas.

Ms. Rifelj defended the Viebranz-Silverman position, wondering if such a grade would only hurt the situation.

The issue was then put aside. Silverman objected that some professors abuse reading week. He noted that some teachers hold classes or expect more books to be read during the pre-examination period. He believed that if the purpose of this time were respected, the need of an Extension period would be greatly reduced. Everyone agreed.

O'Brien, as Dean of the Faculty, said he would try to keep the professors from abusing reading week.

Dean O'Brien also announced his resignation as co-chairman of the Council. He said the **Handbook** does not allow him to hold that position. However, as co-chairman Brad Gay is off campus for Winter Term, O'Brien will retain the post until after January to aid the future transition.

The Council postponed discussion on Honor Code revisions and dormitory residents' duties.

The meeting ended with a call for a more cosmopolitan outlook from the Council, for it to be less action-oriented and more active in general school affairs. O'Brien suggested that Mr. Krupp speak on the new Computer Center, that Mr. Bridges discuss the dining halls, and that Mr. Brakeley talk about changes in Financial Aid.

presidential nominations search

To the College Community:

As members of the Presidential Search Committee, we are actively soliciting nominations for the new president of the College. Anyone wishing to submit a nomination would send it to one of us through the college mail. It would also be appreciated if you would include a biography of the person along with the nomination. Please help us out with this important task.

Thank you,

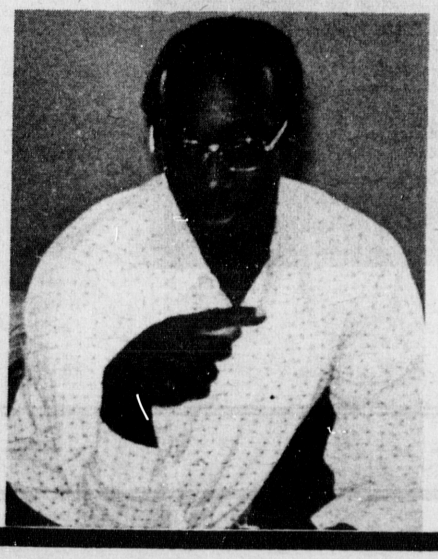
Curt Viebranz (Box C3111)
Liz Heun (Box C3488)

mckinney, students solve theft

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Things got a little hectic when Susan Votau '78 returned from the Thanksgiving break to find her expensive stereo mysteriously missing. But because of the efforts of Dean Arnold McKinney and Campus Security, the stereo was returned, the thief apprehended, and Middlebury's fair campus once again safe.

Ms. Votau's stereo system, save one speaker, had been taken from her room without a trace. The other speaker was wrapped and ready to go, but the robber was apparently interrupted before he could make off with it. Ms. Votau immediately contacted Campus Security and began to search the storage rooms in Battell, where she discovered the missing speaker, only slightly damaged.



Meanwhile, Campus Security and Dean McKinney conducted their own investigation. McKinney, with the help of some conscientious "students in the know" uncovered the identity of the thief after hours of questioning. In the end, the crook -- who turned out to be a Middlebury student -- confessed and returned the stereo. Dean Wonnacott had assured Ms. Votau that if the student did not return the stereo, the thief would recompense her in full.

Dean McKinney declined to divulge the names of either the guilty party or the students who helped him in the investigation. The culprit has been expelled.

Apparently, the thief had found a master key to the Battell dorm. A disturbing aspect to the case, according to Dean McKinney, is that several people who lived near the thief knew his plans but failed to report them voluntarily either before or after the break-in.

McKinney said he saw no point in silence on behalf of "friendship" when it could only lead to harm.

He also said there has been an increase lately in the number of robberies reported, and feels that the pressure of exams and competition might have something to do with it.

He also said that many students fail to notify Campus Security when they find something missing, and he urged them to do so.

e.e. cummings is painter and poet

according to dr. rushworth kidder of wichita state university, e.e. cummings the poet must also be considered e.e. cummings the painter. cummings' qualities as a poet, he said in a lecture last week, may be better understood through recognizing his ability and dedication as a painter.

although cummings' fame lies primarily in his poetry, he was a serious painter and at his death left over 1600 paintings and drawings.

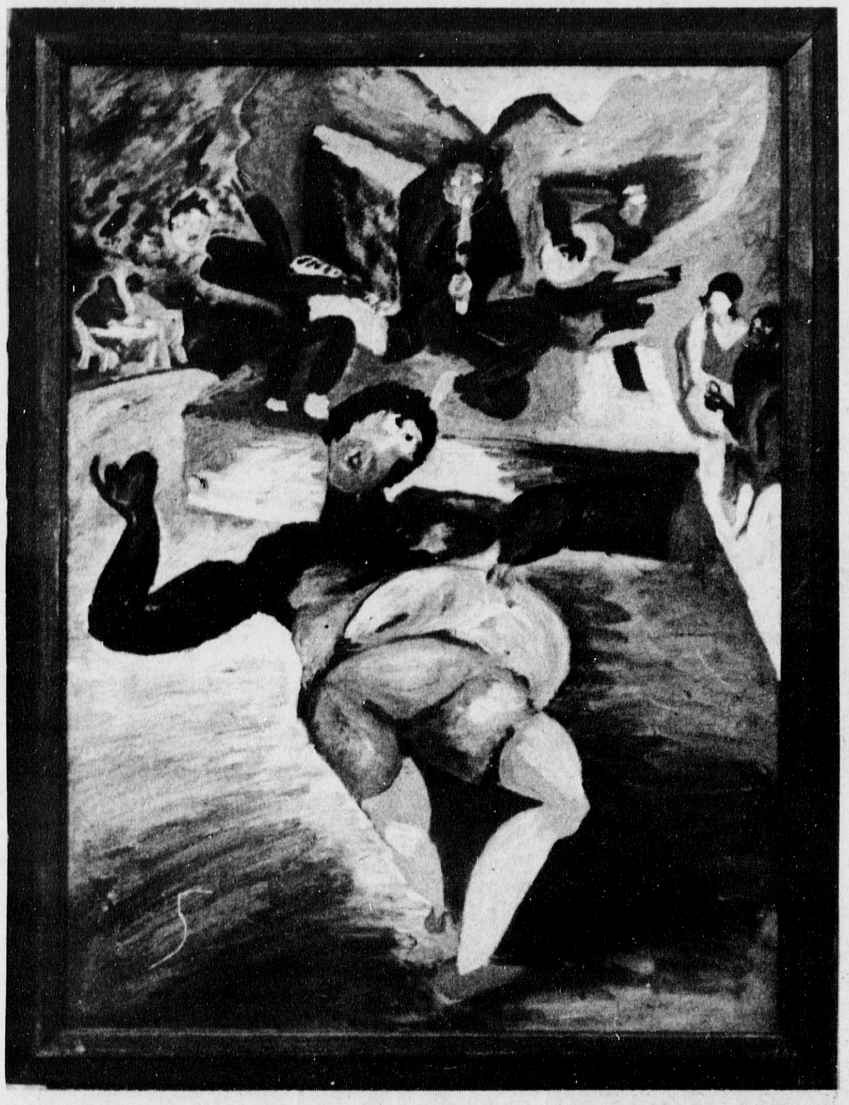
kidder argues that painting was not merely a hobby for cummings. it was, as was his poetry, an expression of his intellectual theory.

e.e. cummings' dedication to painting was evident in his intense study of color, anatomy, and the old masters. from these studies, he developed theories which he tried to express in his painting and his poetry. one example kidder cited was cummings' interest in capturing sound both on paper and on canvas.

the relationship of cummings the poet and painter is an intricate one. he always referred to himself both as a poet and as a painter. in both areas, cummings captured a spontaneous freshness which belies the great effort and thought he put into his work.

cummings' early paintings were influenced by the cubists. chagall was also an important influence. later in his life, cummings rebelled against the abstractionists and carefully planned his paintings.

the effort cummings put into the color, shading, and format of his work demonstrates his concern for order. landscapes and portraits became his major topics, his favorite subject being the white mountains of new hampshire and his wife marian.



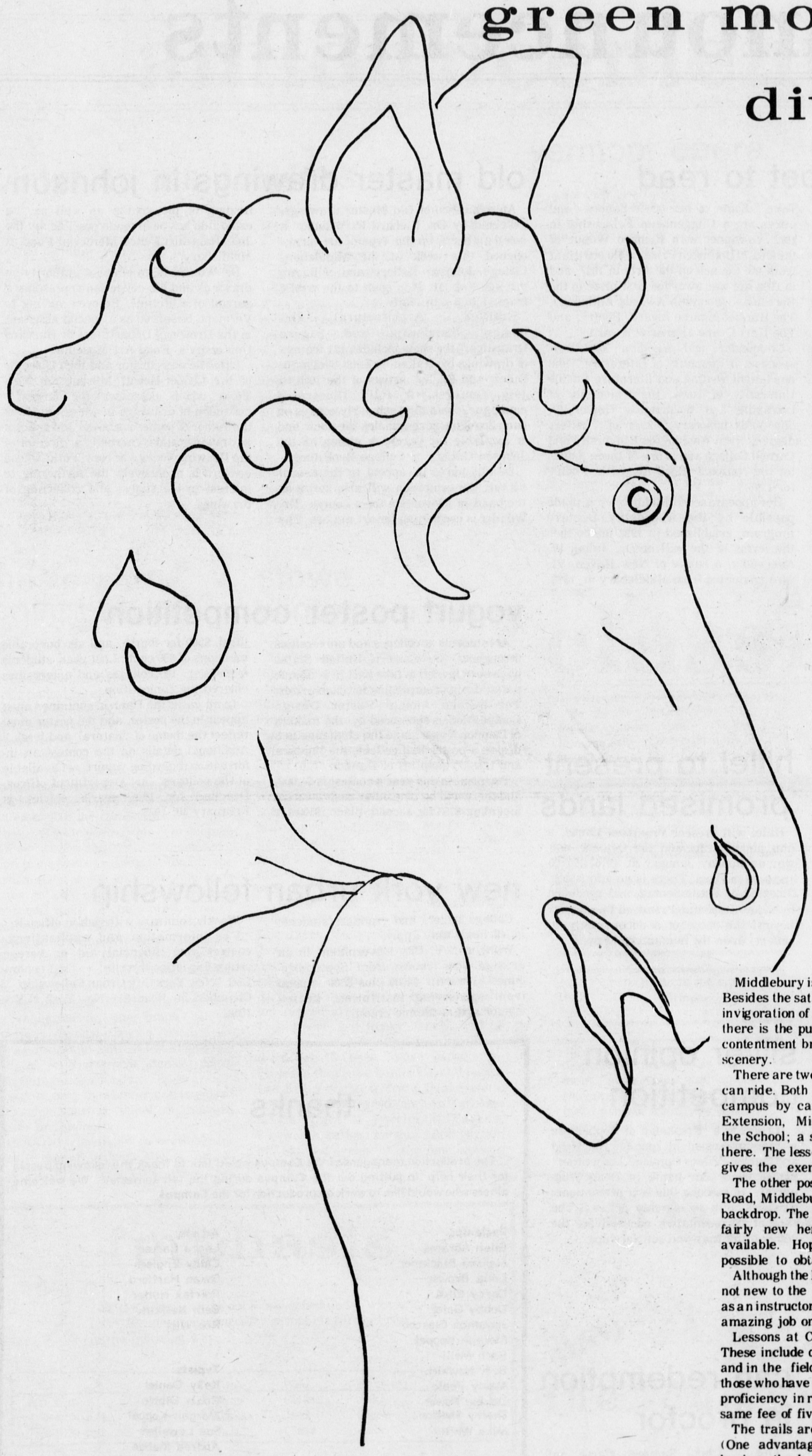
to emphasize the unity of cummings the painter and the poet, dr. kidder read several of cummings' poems while showing slides which corresponded to the poems' subjects. the result was an impressive statement of the correlation of cummings' poetry and painting.

an exhibition of cummings' paintings is currently on display in the starr library. some of the pieces are from cummings' first showing of his work entitled **ciopw**. the letters stand for the media used in the exhibit: charcoal, ink, oil, pastel, and watercolor. the exhibition will run through january 31.

dr. kidder and (left, bottom) two of cummings' works.

dee steffan

green mountain diversions



By ELLEN BEDICHEK

Middlebury is a beautiful area for horseback riding. Besides the satisfaction in working off the fat and the invigoration of feeling your blood start to move again, there is the pure enjoyment of riding itself and the contentment brought by the view of the stupendous scenery.

There are two places in Middlebury where students can ride. Both are about ten or fifteen minutes from campus by car. Doris Eddy's farm (South Street Extension, Middlebury: 388-2475) is affiliated with the School; a student can get gym credit for riding there. The lessons are relatively inexpensive. She also gives the exemption test.

The other possibility is Cobble Hill Farm (Painter Road, Middlebury: 388-7027), set against a mountain backdrop. The owners, Peggy and Dusty Blish, are fairly new here and thus gym credit is not yet available. Hopefully, the College will soon make it possible to obtain credit for riding at Cobble Hill.

Although the Blishes are new to Middlebury, they are not new to the riding profession. Peggy's credentials as an instructor are excellent, and Dusty has done an amazing job on their farm.

Lessons at Cobble Hill are five dollars an hour. These include dressage and jumping both in the ring and in the field, with the emphasis on jumping. For those who have taken a few lessons and display a basic proficiency in riding it is possible to rent a horse at the same fee of five dollars an hour.

The trails around Cobble Hill are just incredible. (One advantage of riding over bicycling, besides having the horse do the work, is that you are not limited to the road, but can ride through field and forest.)

Riding is a very enjoyable sport and there are not many places where it is cheaper than it is here. I strongly recommend all students who are so inclined to give it a try. Unlike skiing, biking, and tennis it requires no investment—just the fee for one lesson.

announcements

prize-winning poet to read

Prize-winning poet Mona Van Duyn will present a program of readings from her works at the 45th Annual Abernethy Lecture at Middlebury College, 4:15 p.m. Friday, Jan. 17 in Dana Auditorium. The public is invited.

The prominent poet, who was a staff member at Middlebury's Bread Loaf Writers' Conference last summer, has lectured in Salzburg, Austria, and has given readings in 21 American states. In addition to readings at The Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, and the New York City Poetry Center, she has travelled on poetry reading circuits through the Pacific Northwest and Upstate New York.

She is the author of five books of poems, 10 anthologies, and numerous reviews short stories and articles. Her most recent work "Merciful Disguises, Published and Unpublished Poems" appeared in 1973.

She won the National Book Award in Poetry in 1971 for her work "To See, To Take." Some of her other honors and prizes are a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1972, co-winner with Richard Wilbur of the 1969-70 Bollingen Prize, a $10,000 grant from the Council on the Arts in 1967, and in 1968 she was awarded first prize in the Borestone Mountain Awards Anthology, The Harriet Monroe Award, Poetry, and The Hart Crane Memorial Award.

Co-founder and co-editor of "Perspective, A Quarterly of Literature," she has taught writing and literature at the University of Iowa, the University of Louisville and Washington University. She holds honorary Doctor of Letters degrees from Washington University and Cornell College and is one of three judges for the National Book Award in Poetry for 1975.

Her appearance at Middlebury is made possible by the Abernethy Lecture program, established in 1928 under the the terms of the will of Dr. Julian W. Abernethy, a native of New Haven, Vt. who graduated from Middlebury in 1876.

old master drawings in johnson

An exhibition of Old Master drawings, collected by Dr. Richard P. Wunder, a noted authority on this type of art form, opened this week at the Middlebury College Johnson Gallery and will run through Feb. 18. It is open to the public from 1 to 5 p.m. daily.

Entitled, "Architectural, Ornament, Landscape and Figure Drawings," the show includes 121 frames of drawings by Italian, French, German, Dutch, and English artists of the 16th to 19th centures. A fully illustrated catalogue, containing scholarly essays on each drawing, accompanies the show and is available for purchase either at the Johnson Gallery or College Bookstore.

In addition to its appeal to the casual visitor, the exhibition will also serve as the basis of instruction for a course Dr. Wunder is conducting for art majors. The funding of the course as well as the exhibition has been made possible by the John Hamilton Fulton Memorial Fund at Middlebury.

Dr. Wunder is an eminent authority on drawings and his collection represents a pursuit of a lifetime. Before moving to Vermont, he served as a special assistant in the Drawings Department of Harvard University's Fogg Art Museum.

Later he was curator and then Director of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York, which possesses the largest collection of drawings in America. He is the author of numerous books and articles on drawings and is currently a director of the Drawing Society in New York, whose concern is exclusively the furthering of interest in the study and collecting of drawings.

yogurt poster competition

Art students at colleges and universities throughout the Eastern United States have been invited to take part in a unique poster design competition for cash prizes. The Second Annual Poster Design Competition, is sponsored by the makers of Dannon Yogurt, and the challenge is to design a poster that reflects the "natural and fresh" qualities of Dannon.

Top prize in this year's contest is $1,000, and there will be nine other cash awards, including $750 for second place, $500 for third, $200 for fourth, and six honorable mentions of $50 each. Last year, students from over 100 colleges and universities entered the competition.

In all cases the Dannon container must appear in the poster, and the poster must reflect the theme of "natural and fresh." Additional details on the contest an information regarding yogurt, art available at the colleges' Art Department offices. Deadline for this year's entries is February 10, 1975.

alien address act

Richard E. Foster, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, has announced that all non-citizens must report their addresses during the month of January under a provision of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act.

He stated that all non-citizens, except those in diplomatic status and foreign representatives of international organizations of which the United States is a member such as the United Nations are required to file an Address Report, From I-53, during the month of January, 1975.

Mr. Foster added that any alien who wilfully violates the Alien Address Report requirement of the law may be fined up to $200.00, imprisoned for thirty days, or deported. In addition, resident aliens who are not in the United States during January must report their addresses to this Service within ten days after their return.

The District Director said that address report cards will be available at all U.S. Post Offices and Immigration Service Offices beginning January 1, 1975.

hillel to present 'promised lands'

Hillel will present **Promised Lands**, a film about Israel and the October 1973 war, on Monday, January 20, 1975, at 7:00 and 9:30 in Dana. There is no admission. Directed by Susan Sontag, and produced by Nicole Stephane, **Promised Lands** goes beyond the scope of a documentary to reflect upon the human condition.

new york urban fellowship

College seniors and graduate students in all fields may apply.

Work in N.Y. City Government in an area of your choice from September-June. Award: $4000 plus $500 stipend from sponsoring institution, tuition waiver and academic credit.

Weekly seminars with public officials.

For information and applications, contact your financial aid or career counseling office or write: Dr. Leonore Loft New York City Urban Fellowship 5 Chambers St. Room 811 New York, N.Y. 10007

silver opinion competition

If there is a Freshman or Sophomore woman interested in running the Reed and Barton "Silver Opinion Competition" please send your name to Dean Wonnacott. In essence this is a promotional gimmick with scholarship prizes. The student representative wins silver, the competitors may win scholarships.

thanks

The production managers of the **Campus** would like to thank the following people for their help in putting out the **Campus** during the fall semester. We welcome others who would like to work on production for the **Campus**.

Paste-up:
Ellen Abrams
Melissa Blackmer
Latta Browse
Darcy Enos
Debby Galef
Jonathon Glascoe
Morgan Koppel
Barb Meili
Beth Newkirk
Marty Peale
Debbie Power
Sherry Skelton
Mike White

Miscellaneous:
Tim Counihan
Eric Maltzman
Pam Marsh
Zorro

Artists:
Laura Caruso
Cindy Engisch
Sarah Hartford
Fairfax Hutter
Beth Newkirk
Ron Witt

Typists:
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Morgan Koppel
Sue Lewellen
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Ron Witt
Luanne Young

GROUP OF DRESS SHIRTS BUY ONE, GET ONE FREE
Farrell's
Men's Shop

can redemption in proctor

The Bristol Summer Camp and Y.O.U. will begin redeeming Pepsi machine cans on January 14th. Collection times will be 11 to 1, Wednesday 5-6:30, and Thursday 5-6:30 in Proctor Hall, Donations are always welcome.

announcements

winter sports activities

During the winter season, the Women's Recreation Association reserves indoor athletic facilities specifically for the use of all students wishing to participate informally in sports. This year the Association has reserved weekly time periods in the field houses for anyone wishing to play volleyball or basketball.

1) Two volleyball courts are reserved every Thursday according to the following schedule:
during January, two Fletcher courts are available from 4 to 6 pm; and during February and March, two Fletcher courts are available from 8 to 10 pm.
2) One basketball court is reserved every Friday according to the following schedule:
during January, one Field House court is available from 8 to 10 pm (subject to change, according to the Varsity Basketball schedule); and during February and March one Fletcher court is available from 8 to 10 pm.

In addition to these informal, weekly volleyball and basketball games, the WRA is also sponsoring a two-week mixed doubles tennis tournament this month. Anyone interested in playing should sign up on the lists posted at Proctor Information Desk or in Fletcher by Saturday Jan. 18. An explanation of the play-off scheduling will be posted in Proctor, the Field House, and Fletcher by Sunday, Jan. 19. The final matches must be played by Monday Feb. 3 so the prizes may be awarded.

All college students are welcome to participate in any of these activities. Any questions or comments may be addressed to Wendy Walsh, WRA president.

vermont opera auditions

Open auditions for Vermont's own professional opera company, **Vermont Opera Theatre**, will be held on Wednesday, January 29, 1975, at Bentley Auditorium on the campus of Johnson State College, Johnson, Vermont, from 2 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m.

Following the current statewide tour of Mozart's **Cosi Fan Tutte**, (Women Are Like That), the company is scheduled for several new productions beginning in April with Mozart's comedy **The Impresario** and later with Ravel's fantasy **L'Enfant et les Sortilege**, (The Bewitched Child).

Singers interested and qualified to sing opera are invited to submit written resumes to Box 181, Johnson, Vt. 05656, to attend the auditions and to bring their own accompanist.

summer life in spain

Each year for six weeks of the summer, a program is offered to students to travel and study in Spain.

Last summer 96 students 25 states, Cuba, Canada and Puerto Rico departed from Kennedy Airport and flew to Madrid.

The group was lodged in Colegio Mayor Marques de la Ensenada, in the campus of the University of Madrid, where they lived and attended classes.

Courses ranged from Elementary Spanish to Literature and Culture.

Students toured La Mancha visiting all the interesting places related to Cervantes and Don Quizote.

Plans are already in progress for the 11th Summer Program in Spain 1975. All persons interested should write to Dr. A. Doreste, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL. 61201 as soon as possible. Space is very limited.

music show competition

BMI (Broadcast Music, Inc.), the world's largest music licensing organization, has thrown open the doors to its annual musical show competition aimed at highlighting the young talent in the nation's colleges, universities and conservatories.

Since 1961, BMI has awarded an annual prize to the top shows sponsored and produced on the nation's campuses. **Now, the writer of an unproduced work also is invited to join the competition.**

In opening the doors, BMI is in keeping with the times and with its continuing effort to support the young writer for the musical theater. Rising production costs on the nation's campuses have resulted more and more in the production of established, box-office proof work. The untried effort of the newcomer is ignored.

BMI recognizes the value of the full production of a show on campus and the new prize structure reflects that.

More important, BMI recognizes that the young writer, the future of the American musical theater, needs encouragement and BMI has reshaped the rules of its University Musical Show Competition accordingly.

As in the past, the competition is judged by a distinguished panel of musical theater professionals.

Additional information is available for Allan Becker, Broadcast Music, Inc., 40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

stowe winter carnival

The Stowe Winter Carnival will be held from January 17-25, 1975. The featured event of this carnival will be the Midas-Ski America Classic Men's National Freestyle Championships and the Colgate Women's Freestyle Ski Championships. The top 60 world competitors will be skiing for over $35,000 in prize money, the largest purse offered to date. Some of the World Champions competing include Bob Salerno, John Clendenin, Bill Minor, Mike Lund, Genia Fuller, Marion Post, Karen Huntoon and Suzi Chaffee. (The three days of events will be filmed by ABC-TV for rebroadcast on "Wide World of Sports." Dates to be announced.)

Another major event at the carnival will be the Allegheny New England Sled Dog Races, Vermont Championships on Jan. 18-19. Over 100 teams of from -hom-75 dogs each will be racing over a 25 mile course for $1,000 in prize money. Also during the week, two of New England's top ranked professional tennis players, Ted Hoene and Rocky Jarvis, will be giving an exhibition and demonstration at the Stowe Racquets. Other events included in the Stowe Winter Carnival are a Las Vegas Night, a Team Dual Slalom, daily cross-country ski tours, a Tyrolean Music Night, a Torchlight Parade, Fireworks, balloon assents, hand-gliding, and skating events at the new covered Stowe ice rink.

classifieds

To all **Stephen Potter fans**: Please contact Stan at the **Campus** office or drop a note to Box C 2414.

To Ms. Barbara Croft: Best wishes from all of us at the **Campus** for getting in here. (We're still trying to get out!)

Touch: What are you staring at, you homo? **H.B.** and Best wishes for a successful New **Year!!!** G.T. in N.O. —F.P.

There is no **truth** to the rumor that the **blimps** are coming!!!!!!!!

Bristol Summer Camp desperately needs tools (hammers, saws, etc) and sports equipment (balls, bats, etc.) inexpensive or free. Look around your home and contact Tom Plumb, Box 3199.

Wanted: Kids (any age) to babysit. Available most evenings and weekends. Sara Payne, Box C3275, 388-9335.

Free-lance editor, experienced, will edit, proofread, re-type: manuscripts, newsletters, theses, correspondence, dissertations. P.O. Box 132, Castleton, or 265-3805, collect. Will pay postage.

Metz Preens

In Middlebury? Remember two's company for genuine friends. Middlebury's most select and lively male escort service. Many languages spoken. Personal attention assured. Contact Trilvey (Box C-3796) or Keithy (Box C-3810) for details and rates. No gays please.

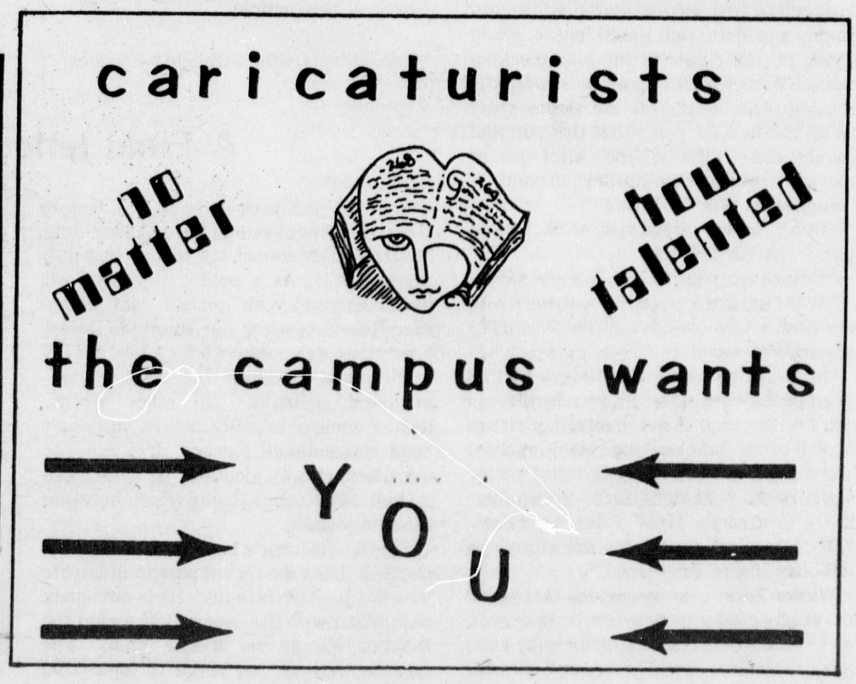
Expert typing: Reasonable rates. Call Shelly, 453-3916.

fmphasis

WRMC*FM is trying out a new schedule for winter term. We are programming jazz and classical music in the following way:

	Mon.	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
8-10 a.m.	Class	Jazz	Class	Jazz	Class
4:30-6:30 p.m.	Jazz	Class	Jazz	Class	Jazz
7:30-9:30 p.m.	Class	Jazz	Class	Jazz	Class

News will offer 15 minute reports at 8 a.m. and 11 p.m.; a half-hour report at 6:30 p.m.; and 5 minute reports on the hour throughout the day. We will be distributing a questionnaire on our schedule in the next few weeks, and your comments are appreciated at all times at 388-6323. Good listening.



editorial

teachers and tenure

Tenure is in the news. The faculty has approved new regulations concerning tenure and the five professors who were reviewed for tenure this year have agreed to publication of the decisions. A major problem which is yet unsolved is deciding to what extent tenure is a faculty institution and concern, and to what extent it is an administrative problem.

Tenure, of course, does affect the administration, which must assure the College of an excellent faculty and still consider general institutional and financial necessities.

However, tenure is basically a faculty concern. The College's faculty is primarily self-governing. A faculty subcommittee is most influential in deciding which faculty will receive tenure, although the President can eliminate names from consideration. President Armstrong has said the new tenure document springs from the faculty, which implies that he feels the faculty should decide the tenure rules they wish to govern them.

In this light, two recent events are disturbing. One is the desire to give the President a larger role in choosing those professors who will rule on their colleagues' promotions. Dr. Armstrong has termed the present system an "archaic past," and supported having the President choose these professors from a faculty-selected panel.

The faculty unanimously objected to this. After compromises, they were willing to grant the President a role in the selection only where they themselves could not first reach a reasonably firm decision. They were almost as willing to return to the current system of direct election.

More distressing is the policy of secrecy the administration is determined to maintain in dealing with tenure decisions. We realize tenure can be a touchy subject, but believe discussing a tenure situation is the individual professor's prerogative. Last year's events illustrated that professors are perfectly willing to inform the College community of their tenure decisions, and there were no complaints to this.

This year's experience supports this. While members of the administration refused to release the names of all faculty considered, or even the number of decisions, the individual professors were willing to release and discuss the information. Those professors denied tenure were very willing to say so.

This year, secrecy was increased because those faculty rejected for tenure appear disturbed by the decisions. In such a case, however, it is only fair that their complaints be openly aired and all arguments heard.

The administration's policy hinders this, making it possible that an individual could have been considered for tenure and this fact been kept hidden. This can cause rumor and mistaken speculation regarding a professor's reasons for leaving.

We can make no judgement on the reasons faculty may have been denied tenure, but feel the administration should support open discussion of this information when the individuals involved agree. Tenure is a faculty action made with administrative concerns, and not a purely administrative decision.

Such unwarranted mistrust and secrecy only compound existing problems. The administration helps prevent the entire Community from understanding faculty affairs the faculty is perfectly willing to divulge. The administration does not attempt to stop publication of the tenure decisions, but does not trust students to check with the faculty involved and be responsible in publication.

This policy places the student in a difficult position. When the administration is unwilling to trust the faculty to handle its own business, either in choosing Council members or in discussing tenure decisions, it follows that they have even less chance of trusting or levelling with the students.

The new tenure document should clarify areas of misunderstanding present in the current tenure system. We hope that when all parties have faith in the regulations which govern them, the administration and some already secure faculty will realize that tenure is a matter which deeply concerns the junior faculty and the students, and will help inform these bodies of the decisions which affect them.

bk

letters to the editor

A Guide to Winter Term

To the Editor:

Welcome to the month long party we affectionately call "Winter term," and fully enjoy yourselves because if the Princeton crowd has its way in Old Chapel, things are going to get a hell of a lot tighter and in all probability the suicide rate will go up again.

Winter Term in its present form is one of the truly educational experiences around here. It's a good time to read all those books you thought you'd read during vacation. Time to go through those long foreboding classics; time enough to set aside **Magic Mountain** or perhaps **Middlemarch** to embark upon **Ulysses** or **Gravity's Rainbow**. Of course, it is a one month respite from books and you can get the kinks out at the Bowl or at Mad River (if, of course, for some strange reason, this season proves at all snowy.).

Hot spiced wine is served in most establishments of questionable repute, and Winter Term is also a pleasant introspective trip, gazing at the white and muddy world through tinted lenses, while trying to participate in the all-American and all-Winter Term sport of SCORING. Scoring is an on and off the slopes sport (Why the hell do you think they invited **double** chair lifts?); the Alibi is, of course, a well known hunting ground.

Suggested pick-up lines:

"Don't move, there's a wall behind you." (Richard Speck)

"Yes, that is a knife." (Albert de Salvo)

"Want to take a walk in the desert with me and a few friends of the Family?" (Charlie Manson)

On the other hand, if you get to that point in the evening when you decide you don't really want to get involved or figure that if you somehow became involved you'd never be able to walk into Proctor again with a straight face, remember, there's always Oral Contraception: "NO." Or more gently, but not always as effective: "I'm very tired."

Winter Term is artsy movies that you'd never pay good money to see, or that were on TV last week; obscure lectures by even more obscure specialists; and Winter Term is add-dropping old friends and new courses. Which reminds me,

New Spring Term courses:

RE 819 Death and Immortality. Through selected readings and seminar discussions the class will prove the existence of life after death. There will be one or two short papers on the readings and the final exam will consist in mass suicide. All those returning to life get A's.

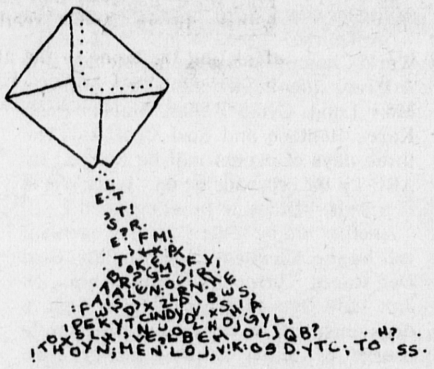
PA 957 Philosophy of Space and Time. The whole term will be spent discussing when and where to meet.

Courses that have been cancelled for Spring Term:

PY 764 The Psychology of Procrastination.

But mostly, Winter Term is a good time to develop your full potentials or recover from them, to breathe a bit of fresh air between the two terms, and perhaps somewhere in that month have a good laugh or two, which brings us in a non-sequitur fashion to the point and conclusion of this article.

(name withheld by request)



Also Elected

To the Editor:

In the last issue of the**Campus** there was an article about my being elected secretary for the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers. One point that the press release failed to stress was that Martha Coulter, a Middlebury senior, was elected as the first woman director of the Association. I think that this accomplishment should be publicized.

Tom Plumb

A Final letter on ROTC

To the Editor:

Seth's B-plus knowledge of U.S. history does not seem to extend beyond 1950. John Foster Dulles coined the term "massive retaliation". As a policy, it meant we would respond with nuclear war every time Russia violated our interests.Dulles hoped that this policy would allow the US to drastically reduce the Army's conventional strength. In other words, having nuclear missiles means you don't need conventional forces. If I am not mistaken, this is identical to what Seth stated. My fetching comparison between the two stands.

For Mr. Steinzor's benefit, I drew on an example from the recent past to illustrate why this position is faulty. He is obviously unfamiliar with the events that ended the October War in the Middle East. The Israelis were on the verge of encircling half the Egyptian army when a ceasefire was declared. It promptly collapsed, and the Israeli army closed the trap. The Soviet Union, who was about to lose a substantial amount of arms and training it had invested in the Egyptians, mobilized nine elite airborne divisions. Russia proclaimed the right to unilaterally send 'peace-keeping' forces to the war zone. At this point, the U.S. alerted some of its army, including substantial numbers of conventional forces. The next day, Russia agreed to initiate no unilateral actions, and the airborne divisions moved back to their barracks. The second ceasefire held.

Now, if Seth believes the Soviets mobilize their airborne unit and then demobilize them for no particular reason,

continued on p 12

Library Hours

To the Editor:

This letter is in reply to "name witheld by request's" complaint about library hours.

While I agree wholeheartedly that if the posted library hours are until 11:45, the lights should remain on until then, I must take issue with several other points raised in that letter.

I happen to work at the Reference Desk three nights a week from 9:45-11:45 pm, hence the following observations. The claim that "the library staff simply turned off the lights" is inaccurate. The library staff (I assume you mean the students who work at the Main or Reference Desks) does not shut off the lights — the custodial staff does. Perhaps the next time the same situation arises you should vent your anger in a way that will not involve your shouting criticisms and insults at the students who work at the library—an occurence you pointedly failed to mention in your letter.

You also suggest that the library should remain open until 2am. Let me point out that this would require student help until two o'clock instead of until 11:45—and library student help is a scarce commodity, particularly so during the last few weeks of classes and at exam-time.

There are other buildings, lounges, and rooms in which you can study after the library closes. If you need books that are in the library—check them out; if you need reserve material, such material may leave the building at 10 pm for overnight use. What's more, I question whether the library would be sufficiently utilized by students to warrant its being kept open longer hours. Let me point out that on the Sunday prior to the start of Reading Week (December 8), the library opened its doors two hours early—at 11 am. An estimate, by a staff member on duty, of the number of students who took advantage of this early opening—about thirty.

As for your beef over lights out early; to the best of my knowledge, the situation has been rectified.

Greg Adams '76

middleman

By JAY HEINRICHS

Small colleges are like small towns in that a friendly and intimate atmosphere is often obtained at the expense of perpetual excitement. Look at a small-town newspaper, and you see endless pictures of checks changing hands, people getting trophies, and row upon row of teeth, big white smiling teeth. A small college paper is, thank God, not all that bad. The population is younger and more lively, see. We're more susceptible to the Big Issues. These issues are what keep Middlebury from sinking into total small-town boredom.

So far this year the Big Issues have been War and Sex. War, or the ROTC controversy, is a carry-over from the old Vietnam War, and has been continued this year by Seth Steinzor's customary humongous diatribes along with works by lesser notables. Sex, in the form of the SSIS flop, was a more recent issue here, but has since petered out.

I've been looking for another Big Issue, but had until recently found none. Winter Term has simmered down as we've discovered that it hasn't changed too drastically. Frats have also cooled down. In fact, things were starting to get a bit dull until some absolute genius came up with a proposal for increasing credit for lab courses.

I hereby announce that Credit is today's Big Issue. For those of you who are uninformed, the debate is simple. Science majors suggest that, since added time is spent in labs, added credit should be given for those courses. Those who object to this proposal state that added time is spent in many non-lab courses due to the difficulty of those courses. Constitutional Law, for example, demands a good deal of the student's time, even though it is not a lab course.

I'm amazed. I would never have dreamed that science majors could contribute anything to campus vitality, least of all a Big Issue. Don't get me wrong. Some of my best friends etc. What's more, I even agree with the advocates of increased credit for lab courses. In fact, why just limit this credit idea to the sciences? An important concept has been introduced through this proposal, and we musn't miss it. What is really being proposed is that students get an amount of credit equal to the amount of work they do. It's brilliant.

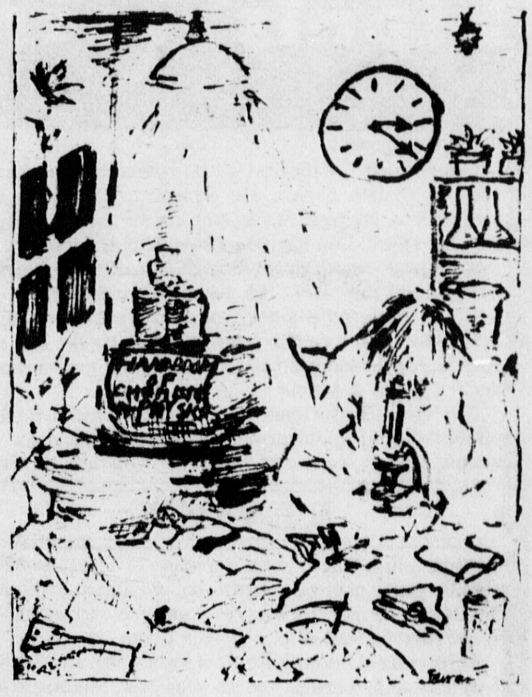
I've thought about the idea, and I'd like to add to the proposal with my idea for Handicaps. Since less intelligent students must work harder than those more amply endowed, the College should administer an I.Q. test to each freshman when he enters in the fall. A median I.Q. for the College can then be found. Suppose the median I.Q. was, say, 115. Students with this I.Q. would have a handicap of zero. A student with an I.Q. of 120 would have a handicap of -5, which means he would have five points taken off the score of each exam and paper. Those with an I.Q. of 110 would get a handicap of 5, and receive five extra points. The handicap would increase or decrease five points for every five points in a person's I.Q. outside the median. You get what you work for.

But we shouldn't stop there. What about the people who live in frats or in off-campus dorms and must spend more time getting to class? This factor should be worked into the handicap, with short-legged people getting an added bonus.

It was once suggested that the editors of the Campus receive credit for their efforts. This should be reconsidered, along with the idea of credit for any other activity.

Credit should also be given to students who go to see their professors after class, or who help to pass out exams. And how about students who live with roommates and must sometimes study in the lounges? There must be at least a thousand ways to incorporate fairness into the College's academic life.

I'd like once more to congratulate those science majors who thought up the proposal. Such imagination was refreshing, if unexpected. I wish them luck in their efforts.



a confession

By RALPH GARDNER

You must believe me when I tell you there were times first semester then I fell asleep at night making political speeches, when dreams consisted of summit conferences with world leaders.

But it is Winter Term, and the problems of the world seems like the problems of another world. My mind falls to sleep mimicking the movement of my body sweeping down a sun encrusted ski slope.

This is my confession.

I haven't read the newspaper in God knows how long. The prospect of a depression depresses me. President Ford bores me. Now that I'm free to buy gold it no longer glitters. And I read that aerosol cans are depleting the ozone in the atmosphere so I get guilt pangs whenever I use deodorant. That is the news.

Do we really need to know what happens in the news? I used to think so, that conscience could be measured in current events trivia. But does it really make a difference?

Maybe it's just the Winter Term blues. I'm washed out on Watergate and burned up that skiing conditions aren't up to predictions.

The Winter Term blues. I'm writing to tell you I don't feel like writing. All the human pencils stacked in the library striving through fall semester have been transformed into swizzle sticks. The trauma of test taking is done. The definition of fear is that you won't know anybody in the bar you payed a dollar to enter. Disillusionment means the snow is all melted.

And it is my job to tell you why Dean, Magruder and Kalmbach should still be behind bars, that the CIA is watching you and that sugar is sweeter than ever.

This week I just can't do it.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb

jerry and rocky

Ever hear of Daniel D. Tompkins? Why, fie on you! He was vice-president of the United States. He belonged to the same club Nelson Rockefeller just joined though I don't think his family stashed away a billion. Yes, Tompkins was the one-heartbeat-away man for President Monroe and it would have been the "Tompkins Doctrine," I guess, if the heart had missed.

Other members of the vice-presidential club besides Rockefeller are Richard M. Johnson, George M. Dallas, and Henry Wilson --- remember them? If you feel rather blank, they coupled up respectively with Van Buren, Polk and Grant. I will throw in William M. Wheeler, Tom Hendricks, and Garret A. Hobart (Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley) -- stout fellows, no doubt, though you won't find their profiles on Mt. Rushmore. And so, after two tries for the presidency and fifteen years as governor of New York, Rocky has made it and is a member of the Daniel D. Tomkins Club. I am going to spend all the spare time I can get off in 1975 from wondering how the oil consuming countries are going to pay the oil producing countries, in wondering how Rocky works things out with Jerry.

I have never known a new vicepresident who didn't promise that this time the spare wheel of the Executive would be rotated. It has never happened, and Lyndon Johnson a Veep almost ate his heart out in frustration. When he came to be president he didn't allow any decisions to poor Hubert Humphrey either.

My judgment is that chances are extremely small that Rocky will be assigned any task comparable to his ambition and ability. Still it might happen; certainly rarely in history have personalities been so ready made for something of this sort. President Ford, for example, is the perfect congressional, organizational man, almost by definition a compromiser and placator; a Congressman who became leader because he didn't rock the boat, knew first names, and was genuine and friendly. There are 435 members of Congress and they all liked Jerry Ford. Can anything more damning be said about a President?

Nelson Rockefeller wouldn't have been chosen minority leader probably, he is too competitive; there is a kind of "hi-ya, fella" elemental force about him that rouses people one way or the other --- an activist striving for something important to do, for command, some job, corresponding to his ability, wealth, immense ambition.

Under a parliamentary system Mr. Ford would make an almost ideal head of state; just the man to preside with his fine family at Windsor Castle, while some pushing politician ran the shop at 10 Downing Street. All the admirable traits in Mr. Ford were on display at his ski vacation in Vail, Colorado; where he embodied the better attributes of healthy, normal America-- out in below-zero weather, skimming the slopes of new-fallen snow. It took our mind off our troubles...the secret service learning to ski... I really don't see how the papers could have got through the dull spot between Christmas and New Year's without those Ford photographs from Vail, the winter wonderland.

Here is a situation where a dynamic vice president might actually play an important role. The relationships of the thing are all against it. There is the natural repugnance of the monarch for the heir-presumptive. There is the jealousy of the regular White House staff for the unattached interloper. There is the ambiguity of the job itself, suspended, as Clinton Rossiter wrote, "in a constitutional limbo between executive and legislature, and in a political limbo between obscurity and glory."

Woodrow Wilson declared in exasperation, "The chief embarrassment in discussing the office is, that in explaining how little there is to be said about it, one has evidently said all there is to say."

Vice presidents normally "balance the ticket," what else matters?

"We never speak as we pass by,
Me to Jim Blaine, nor him to I."

The doggerel is supposed to reflect the hositility between the "Plumed Knight" (James G. Blaine of Maine) and his running mate, Sen. John Logan of Illinois, who got second place on the GOP ticket in 1884.

Nixon picked Spiro Agnew because he wanted somebody from the East, somebody who looked respectable, who would please ethnic groups, and also because the Constitution required a running mate. Agnew would be our presiedent today if it hadn't developed that he was a crook.

We are amazingly casual about these things and the procedure almost automatically couples opposites. Wendell Wilkie had never met his running mate Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon until they were picked in 1940. Bryan was nominated in 1896 at 36, and that seemed pretty young; they fixed it by nominating a Maine banker, Arthur Sewall as running mate; he was 81.

According to Mr. Ford's press secretary, he has made "hard and tough" decisions about economy and energy which will be revealed in his State of the Union speech, January 20. But did Mr. Ford, or events, make the decision? If you wait long enough, events make decisions for you. The nation seems almost pleading for the federal government to impose national energy conservation, and to cut taxes to spur the economy; all signs indicate that Mr. Ford has graciously yielded.

Here is a situation where Rockefeller could play an important part. He knows his way around. He has had foreign experience. He has run New York, the most populous state. But the obstacles to putting him to work are great.. Mr. Ford can control and fire his every-day staff, but he can't fire the vice president, who has tenure in the Daniel D. Tompkins Club. Rockefeller's advice might be valuable but giving it requires exquisite tact, even to a man as seemingly uncomplicated as Ford. Recently Donald Rumsfield, former Illinois congressman, smart, vigorous and 42, has replaced General Haig as chief of staff. He is in a strategic spot. So Rockefeller's role in a heartbreak job is problematical with history against him: in two centuries the office has been vacant 17 times and for about 37 years we had no vice president. We never knew the difference.

kipnis' sacrilegious mime

By GINNI JONES

"Sacrilegious" is the best word to describe the mime show of Claude Kipnis. He admits it. And that is sacrilegious in itself. Everyone knows that a mime does not speak. But, Kipnis spoke during his January 7 show, introducing each act himself. Finally, introducing his game of the "W's," he asked the audience for a what, a when, or a where, and improvised an appropriate scene for each request. Thus, by the use of speech, Kipnis demonstrated his amazing imagination and his sense of humor.

The first half of Kipnis' show was a series of fairly predictable but well-done acts. He portrayed scenes: a circus, a party, people on the street. One less typical

REVIEW

act in the first half was his depiction of a pianist who simply could not concentrate on playing the piano. Suddenly, the maestro was returning the carriage of a typewriter instead of playing the piano.

Kipnis was at his best in humorous scenes, and he did only two truly serious pieces. One, "A Phantasy on Alcoholism," was not strictly serious. The scene was a variation on "the box." Instead of being swallowed by an ever-shrinking box, Kipnis as a drunk, was swallowed by an ever-growing bottle in a drunken dream. He woke up, terrified, checking for the bottle's walls. Just when he was convinced he was free, he walked into the bottle's wall.

His second serious piece left many members of the audience unsure of what he had attempted to illustrate. The scene portrayed a series of European villagers whose lives were upset by the coming of war. Kipnis explained that although the act might remind the audience of "Fiddler on the Roof," it had been performed over ten years before.

The second half of the show was totally unpredictable. When Kipnis announced his intention to do improvisations, the first reaction was one of incredulity, because it would be too easy to cheat. But Kipnis maintained a dialogue with the audience throughout the show, asking what it wanted to see. Its reactions were far-fetched, possibly even taxing his wild imagination. Despite the odd requests of the audience, Kipnis came through excellently on all but one request: "greed at college."

He was also asked to portray a snowman, a roller-coaster, the Stone Age (or, as he did it, the stoned age), an octopus in an aquarium, Paris sewers, horniness on the dance floor, and, for his last improvisation, love in a swimming pool.

Kipnis' show lacked a series of masks. Judging from the rest of the performance, he lacked the complete control of facial expressions necessary to do masks well. But by his apparent decision to concentrate on what he could do best, he kept his inability to do masks from ruining an otherwise excellent show.

skinner on behaviorism

B. F. Skinner: **About Behaviorism.**
Alfred Knopf, 1974. 256 pages, $6.95.

By JEFF WIEAND

Behaviorism, as Skinner defines it, is not the science of behavior, but the philosophy of that science, and **About Behaviorism** is Skinner's rejoinder to the outraged critics of that philosophy. Nothing he says here is likely to mitigate the profound indigestion of those physically indisposed to Behaviorism, in particular its technology, but Skinner at least manages to show that he is aware of the objections and that he has some notion of how to reply to them.

Part of the problem with **About Behaviorism** is that it is neither long enough nor empirical enough to satisfy anyone. Another part is that Skinner continues to address people who need to be convinced without trying to be particularly convincing. And as Anne Freedman has noted in her book, **The Planned Society**, Skinner's

BOOK REVIEW

personality, or what is taken to be his personality, has impeded the serious consideration of his views. (Some are even tempted to substitute free psychoanalysis for argument. Thus Rollo May writes in his book on violence, "Skinner is himself a living illustration of the individual who does not consciously confront his own power needs." The irony of May's diagnosis is that it is based on what Skinner means to say about himself in **Walden Two**.)

A frequent problem that has prompted plenty of misunderstandings is the notorious heredity-environment issue. Skinner states here, as he did in **Science and Human Behavior**, that he does not, by any means, rule out the importance of genetics. But genetic endowment is a "given" and little can be done with it, while a great many things can be done with the conditions under which people live. Thus "the conditions under which a person acquires behavior are relatively accessible and can often be manipulated; the conditions under which a species acquires behavior are very nearly out of reach." "A person is not an originating agent; he is a locus, a point at which many genetic and environmental conditions come together." But it has been exposed to the environment and the exposure immediately changes it." The heredity-environment issue is really not an issue at all: it's only a conceptual muddle.

Behavior, moreover, is not simply a matter of push-pull, stimulus-response reactions. (Skinner is forced into this mold by confused critics in the same way that Hegel is forced into the thesis-antithesis-synthesis triad that Hegel explicitly derides. Rollo May manages to make both mistakes in the same book.) Skinner has no desire to be identified uncritically with Watson and Pavlov. "Behaviorism," he writes, "is so often said to treat behavior simply as response to stimulus. If that were the case, the organism would have much of the character of a puppet, robot, or machine. But stimuli do *not* **elicit** operant responses; they simply modify the probability that responses will be emitted." People are **changed** by the environmental contingencies under which they behave; behavior must be understood historically.

For example, although perceptual behavior is not "stimulus-bound," "the environmental **history** is still in control; the genetic endowment of the species plus the contingencies to which the individual has been exposed still determine what he will perceive."

Skinner sees operant conditioning (the shaping of behavior by reinforcement) in an evolutionary context. Operant conditioning is a product of natural selection. "Important consequences of behavior which could not play a role in evolution because they were not sufficiently stable features of the environment are made effective through operant conditioning during the lifetime of the individual, whose power in dealing with the world is thus vastly increased." The structure of the organism is determined by natural selection and the behavior grounded in the structure is determined by operant conditioning. We can even speak of "mutations" in behavior, since "accidental variations in behavior are selected by their reinforcing consequences." Creativity can be explained in this way. (This, no doubt, is Skinner's answer to Chomsky.)

Skinner has a good deal to say about all the cognitive, creative, and conscious dimensions of experience that he is supposed to have overlooked, but he refuses to deal with them by positing a "mental" world that is somehow related to the "physical" world. "Mental life and the world in which it is lived are inventions. They have been invented on the analogy of external behavior occuring under external contingencies. Thinking is behaving." "What has evolved is an organism, part of the behavior of which has been tenatively explained by the concept of mind." "The history of human thought is what people have said and done . . . thinking has the dimensions of behavior, not of a fancied inner process that explains behavior." These and other passages are often reminiscent of Ryle.

For Skinner, mentalism plainly has to go, and the reason is, as Skinner wrote in **Contingencies of Reinforcement** (1969) that "those who claim to be studying the other world necessarily talk about the world of behavior in ways which conflict with an experimental analysis." But it is not clear that Skinner agrees with Carnap that all statements about mental events are directly or indirectly translatable into statements about physical events. Neither is it clear if mind and brain are the same thing-- Skinner can be ambivalent about that.

Skinner talks about identifying "the mind with the person" and refers to "persons" often enough that one is reminded of Strawson, but "person" may just be a synonym for "organism." What Skinner's position here is remains mysterious, and it may be that Skinner doesn't care one way or the other. This he cites in the 1969 monograph, the following extract from an 1855 issue of **Punch**

What is matter?--Never mind.
What is mind?-- No matter.

The point, of course, is that Skinner's work is action-oriented. The technology of behavior facilitates the treatment of abnormal behavior and also provides the opportunity for cultural design. Operant conditioning for B. F. is the key to behavior--it shows how it is controlled, and thus how it can be consciously controlled. Laissez-faire for Skinner is not an alternative, but a lie.

The standard objection to the conscious control of controls is about who is to do the controlling. The behaviorist retort comes from Katheline Kinkade of the Twin Oaks commune who writes in her book, **A Walden Two Experiment** "If there were to be manipulators, we were it. But we would also be the manipulated. We would be both puppet and puppet-master...the board of planners might think of a program for changing behavior, but they would themselves be subject to that program."

Since the planners are not constrained to any Platonic notion of Techne, there are no logical difficulties in positing the possibility of controllers being controlled by their own controls. Skinner could claim that this rational (self) control is closer to what is sometimes meant by freedom, than it is to tyranny. But the real problem is that it could become tyranny. In this respect, behavioral engineering holds out an unprecedented risk, which could only be circumvented by trail on a small scale. ("Behaviorism in one county" at least has no contradictions requiring nuclear weaponry.) Whether we could ever allow behavioral engineering to go beyond a small-scale project, even if it could, is a question that Skinner leaves to others-- probably for the best.

to sculptor byng, 'word is light'

By JOAN CARPENTER

As Dennis Byng, whose sculptures were exhibited in the Johnson Gallery last month, put it, "The key word is light." His lucite cubes are "colored light mixers" of translucent and transparent substance in hues of jewel-like intensity and modulating reflection.

Some, like the "Split Cube," appear lighted from within; others are ambiguous, dark enough so that their interior forms are obscure, yet still of transparent material. The sculptures are layers of lucite

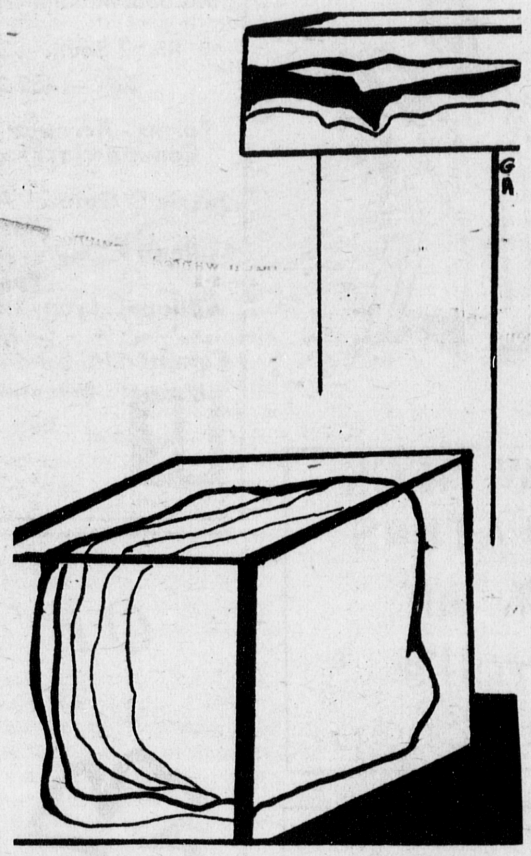
REVIEW

molded in an autoclave, the pressure forcing them into cubes and slices of color that interpenetrate; pure color becomes form that is continually moving and changing in the light. They have the precious quality of a prism or a faceted gem, but at seventy pounds apiece, it is preciousness that borders on monumentality.

Byng, an articulate man not reluctant to discuss his work, talked to several art classes in the Gallery. For him, the nature of his medium is a crucial consideration, and working within it has raised intriguing questions about art.

The cubes, especially those that are "stretched out" to become flattened rectangles hanging on a wall, might be taken as three-dimensional water-color paintings, the layers of transparent pigment separated and easily distinguished when viewed from the side. Or perhaps, he said, they are a kind of construction which goes beyond mere sculpture in the round, because the viewer encounters totally unexpected forms as each corner is turned.

If traditional barriers between the arts break down with Byng's lucite cubes, it may be because there is no tradition of plastic sculpture to define or even justify the medium. That lack concerned the artist; he wondered it they "look like art"—or a desk ornament sans price tag on display at Georg Jensen. Besides finding the cube both intrinsically beautiful and a viable creative framework for his work with color ("You can't just decide to make a 'good' painting or a 'good' sculpture. You have to have an idea. Mine is cubes."), Byng favored it because other shapes in this luminescent medium tend to become "trinkets"—small scale versions of forms used in orthodox monumental sculpture.



To Byng, all art materials, from pencils to marble, are "dumb, stupid materials" that the artist, in his work with them, must transcend to create "magic." If unformed lucite, with its inherent crystalline allure, is already close to magic, it makes that many more demands upon the artist to intensify its qualities.

Byng found precedents for his spirit, if not for his particular medium, in the work of earlier twentieth-century painters and sculptors: Josef Albers' compositions of squares within squares of pure flat color; Umberto Boccioni's highly polished surfaces of bronze that seem to move in the light; and Naum Gabo's constructions in sheets of plexiglass.

Though Byng's work is in some ways innovative—his studio is Dupont's only customer for lucite to be molded by this technique—it is in most respects an appropriate continuation of the tradition of Western art in the twentieth century. He explores the possibilities of form and color, firmly set apart from the world of non-art by each object's cubic boundaries; he plays with light, and finds a satisfying solution to problems of its representation and capture; and he challenges the distinction between one medium and another, the old paragon that fascinated Leonardo as well.

The exhibition was uneven in quality. Cubes in light colors were more successful than dark ones: the shapes inside them were visible and they effectively and beautifully reflected the light. If not magical, they were at least charming, especially in their surprisingly dissimilar faces. Dark cubes were not as interesting, and one had to wonder how much they were the product of the artist's intentions and how much the result of their formation, unseen, in the autoclave. All were superbly crafted. Whether they were fine art or marvelous bookends remains an open question for this viewer.

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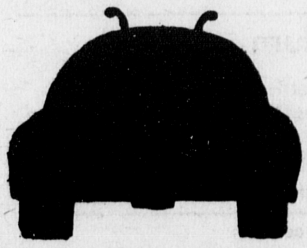

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letters...

continued from p. 8

that is his privilege. But I beg to differ. There seems to be a cause-effect relationship. The Russians threatened action, we delivered a counter-threat, and they backed down. Let us suppose the Russians had ignored our warning, and sent troops to help the Egyptians. If a Steinzor-Dulles policy had been followed, our choice of actions would have been limited to shooting missiles at Russian cities. Since this policy has not been followed, we would have been able to send conventional forces to counter a Russian move.

Seth can see no difference between West Pointers and ROTC graduates. That is not surprising. They both look much like any other American male in his early 20's. However, West Pointers generally have degrees in the sciences, and ROTC grads have more liberal arts degrees. If you wish to know the virtues of a liberal arts degree, I suggest you go see Mr. Dry or Mr. Nelson. Suffice to say it has something to do with the old cliche about broadening your horizons.

Seth's final point of 'rebuttal' against my letter is that "there is no room in a free academic community for any form of militarism". Please Seth, where is there militarism (whatever he means by that) on this campus? ROTC teaches military techniques, not militarism. The officers in the Adirondack house are hardly militarists. They strike me as civilians, indistinguishable from those living in Middlebury, except they happen to work for the Army. If you want to find out about militarism, read some of the accounts of the old German Army or the writings of the Japanese ultra-nationalist of the 1930's. If you believe the U.S. officer is a militarist, I wonder how you would classify these people.

Karl Mautner '76

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faculty meeting...

continued from p. 1

postpone this move until a later meeting when more time was available for discussion.

The language of the section providing for the dismissal of tenured faculty also caused considerable debate. The amendment provides for termination because of (i) Flagrant and deliberate violations of the rules and procedures of the Middlebury College Faculty . . . (ii) Abuse of authority as a teacher . . . and (iii) Serious criminal behaviour." The clause for termination for "teaching ineffectiveness," originally listed separately, was made a fourth ground for termination in this listing, in response to an amendment suggested by Murray Dry (Political Science), made to clarify the intention of the section describing ineffectiveness.

John Claggett (English) opposed the entire amendment, feeling the previous guidelines were better as they reduced chances of arbitrary decisions. He also felt teaching ineffectiveness should not be included with the other grounds for termination, as it alone was involuntary. He moved to return to the document's guidelines for termination, but his motion was not seconded.

Several changes in the sections' wording were approved. Action for "termination for cause" can now be initiated if "serious problems persist over the period of years" and the faculty member in question "has made no successful effort to correct the situation."

Jeffery Kurtzman (Music) was afraid the section on termination for "abuse of authority" was too vague to be legally enforceable. Dr. Armstrong said that the section used "fairly standard phrases," and Mr. Dry noted the document's appendix includes the American Association of University Professors' statement on Academic Freedom which attempts to clarify this point.

Saying "Any statement on academic freedom is too important to be relegated to an appendix," Marjorie Lamberti (History) suggested moving the College **Handbook**'s statement on academic freedom to the document. The faculty approved placing this in the section on "Basic Institutional Assumptions."

After these changes, the major amendment was accepted.

The faculty accepted new wording of the section eliminating a quota of tenured professors.

Feeling promotion to professor should never be automatic, Mr. Leng moved to change the section on the "Five year consultation." According to his amendment, a tenured professor who was not promoted after five years would undergo reviews every three years until he was either promoted or left the College. This passed after being revised to require that a professor be given a statement explaining why he was not promoted.

Several minor amendments were approved at the January 13 meeting. The faculty supported a recommendation by Victor Nuovo (Religion) to eliminate the word "teaching" from all references in the document to "teaching tenure." It also approved extending the December 15 notification date to faculty having undergone the two-year review, in addition to those having been reviewed for tenure after their fourth year review.

Rudolf Haerle (Sociology) recommended allowing faculty members to exempt years spent on leave from those used in totalling the years spent before the tenure review, but this was not approved.

Feeling mandatory retirement at age 65 is discriminatory, Robert Pack (English) moved to change this. Armstrong, however, ruled that such an amendment was not appropriate at this time and must come through the Faculty Council.

The Faculty approved regulations for implementing the new tenure rules.

At the January 6 meeting, Mr. Sparks gave a report from the Presidential Search Committee. The committee has met and organized itself. There have been many nominees for the position suggested by the faculty, and about 40 self-nominations have been received as the result of an advertisement in the Chronicle of Higher Education.

The Committee will again meet when the Trustees come to campus.

Sally Wood '75 read a report from the Student Forum Curriculum Working Group. She said the Working Group urges support for the new tenure document, feeling tenure is necessary and stringent criteria are important.

President Armstrong said the faculty would receive a statement, detailing the College's position on the Buckley Amendment allowing students to examine their confidential files.

Armstrong also introduced two visiting Winter Term professors, Ms. Rio Cecily Howard, who is teaching a Core Course on the history and philosophy of science, and Mr. Richard Wunder, teaching art.

President Armstrong made several brief announcements at the January 13 meeting. He said the College has decided to purchase its own computer. It will buy a PDP 1145 computer, which will be located in Voter Hall and in operation by September 1, 1975.

The current time-sharing system with Dartmouth will be ended. The computer will be paid for over a five year period. Armstrong called the purchase "a step forward that has been planned over a long period of time."

The College also plans to spend $65,000 to renovate Warner Hemicycle. Armstrong said these renovations will be completed by next fall.

Armstrong also said the College has reached 110.2% of its goal for the 175th Anniversary Fund.

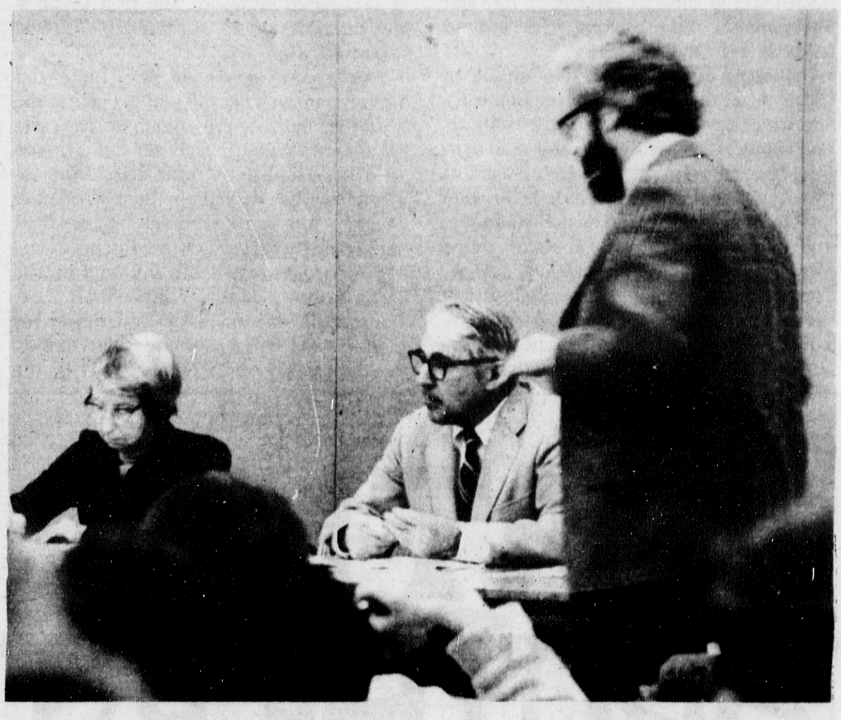

photo by bill hosley

Marian Holmes, Secretary to the Faculty, President Armstrong and Robert Gould

excerpts from new tenure document

REVIEW AND REAPPOINTMENT

a. Faculty whose first full-time teaching appointment is at Middlebury are reviewed in the second, fourth and eighth years of appointment at Middlebury. Favorable action results in continuation of appointment through the next review year or, in the case of the eighth year review, in promotion to Associate Professor and Tenure. Faculty not offered reappointment or promotion may be offered a one year terminal reappointment. Faculty may request to be reviewed earlier than the specified time in which case the normal expectations of the next review apply.

b. Two year review: in the second year of appointment, the Committee on Reappointment of the Faculty Council reviews faculty for reappointment. In the second year review, the recommendation of the department carries preponderant weight.

c. Four year review: In the fourth year of appointment to the faculty, the Committee undertakes a thorough review of the faculty member for evidence of accomplishment in teaching, scholarly or creative activity and promise of outstanding teaching and developing scholarly or artistic activity.

PROMOTION TO TENURE

The College expects to appoint to tenure faculty of exceptional quality as teachers and scholars or artists. Evaluation will be on the basis of convincing evidence of outstanding teaching and significant scholarship or artistic activity of high quality recognized beyond Middlebury College. For promotion, "publication" is important in its root meaning, that is, faculty members must show that their teaching, scholarship or artistic activity extends to publics beyond the immediate classroom. Conventional publications may be one means of illustrating interaction with a larger professional public but it is not the only means. Long-term needs of the department and the institution will also be considered in making tenure appointments.

Within the limits of its financial means, the College attempts to offer leave opportunities to faculty members well before the time of the eighth year review. Subsequent to leave, the College offers the faculty an opportunity to share results with the general professional community at Middlebury.

Tenure Complement: Middlebury College does not judge that strict mathematical quotas are in the best interest of faculty development. The College recognizes, however, the necessity of maintaining flexibility in departments over a period of time and of assuring that tenure appointments do not outrun financial resources.

Review Procedure for Tenure Appointment: appointment with tenure is viewed as exceptional, and evidence presented in the case of any faculty member must be such as to justify the exception.

TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT

Termination for Cause: The Committee on Reappointment may review the appointment of any faculty member for cause at any time. Review for Cause is initiated by recommendation of the Dean of the Faculty to the President. Review for Cause is undertaken only when termination of appointment is contemplated.

Grounds for termination for cause are:

(i) Flagrant and deliberate violations of the rules and procedures of the Middlebury College Faculty; persistent failure to carry out specified teaching assignments as these are determined by a Department or by the Curriculum Committee of the College.

ii Abuse of authority as a teacher: actions which intimidate others and constitute a "chilling effect" on the freedom of thought necessary in an academic community: behavior which fundamentally corrupts the human interchange necessary for learning; fraudulence in scholarship or teaching.

(iii) Actions which are willfully destructive of the College facilities; serious criminal behaviour.

(iv) Teaching ineffectiveness (see below)

Tenure and Teaching Performance: tenure cannot be an impregnable barrier against sanctions for general teaching performance which is judged by competent authorities to be below a minimally acceptable level for the College. The chairmen of Departments, the Divisional Chairmen and the Dean of the Faculty all bear direct responsibility to take steps to correct seriously defective teaching. If a chairman has reason to believe that a faculty member's teaching performance is seriously defective, the faculty member must be directly approached on this matter and be given a written statement prepared outlining the problems. This statement shall be prepared by the chairman after consultation with other appropriate members of the faculty, professionals outside the College, current students and alumni. The chairman shall also consult with the Dean of the Faculty in all such matters.

EQ

By FRED EARLE

Over a century ago, Charles Dickens wrote, in **The Curiosity Shop**, an appalling and vivid description of an industrial town called Wolverhampton:

"...On every side, for as far as the eye could see into the heavy distance, tall chimneys, crowding on each other, and presenting that endless repetition of the same dull, ugly form, which is the horror of oppressive dreams, poured out their plague of smoke, obscured the light, and made foul the melancholy air. On mounds of ashes by the wayside, sheltered only by a few rough boards or rotten penthouse roofs, strange engines spun and writhed like tortured creatures; clanking their iron chains, shrieking in their rapid whirl from time to time as though in torment unendurable, and making the ground tremble with their agonies."

Industrial Romanticism was suited to the tastes of the greatest figures in the art and literature of the nineteenth century. The imagery of the new evolving urban-industrial complex appears in the work of Balzac, Baudelaire, Zola, Eugene Sue and the Goncourt brothers, Charles Kingsley, and Mrs. Gaskell; it appears most prophetically in the paintings of J.M.W. Turner in whose "The Fighting 'Temeraire' tugged to her last berth to be broken up" (1838) we see a pessimism fostered in the light of the setting sun of a bygone era. Here, a ghost-like frigate is towed by a smoke-belching tugboat, the frigate white and haunting on her last voyage.

In the work of the Swiss painter, Henry Fuseli, we are taken indoors to see the horrors of the new industrial architecture: the labyrinthian stairways and tunnels of prisons and madhouses, disturbingly similar to the more modern railway stations. Then in the Realist movement, we see the agricultural worker romanticized, as in J.-F. Millet's "The Angelus" (1858-59). This could be interpreted as the first glimmer of a "back to the land" movement. With a century or more of thought behind us, why has the environmental crisis of the Industrial Revolution persisted?

I believe the answer resides in the appearance, unexpectedly, of four other developments in the past century. Picture the present ecological situation as a piece of laminated plywood. The first layer is the introduction of agriculture, several thousand years old.

The second layer is the Industrial Revolution. Now, in the last 150 years, the situation has become much more complex, with the addition of four more layers in a short space of time. First, the invention of the internal combustion engine. Second, the improvement of medical technology and publich health practices to produce a lower death rate and higher population. Third, increased urbanization, due to reduced demand for agricultural labor, this in turn due to mechanization of farming. Fourth, the clustering of industrial development to reduce costs of fuel, water, labor, and transport.

What we have is a very complex piece of plywood, all layers still present. So despite widespread publicization of the horrors of the Industrial Revolution, the appearance of the gasoline internal combustion engine prevented any knowledgeable soul from getting at the problem.

And on the bottom layer, the simple presence of agriculture in itself still presents problems: the dust bowl of the thirties in this country is one example; another result of agricultural practice in errs is the expansion of the Sahara Desert southward. The problem of manufacturing clustering, best exemplified in the northeastern New Jersey area, itself the densest part of the larger Bos-Wash concentration, seems to offer the greatest threat to the environment by concentrating the pollutants in one area.

In this way, I think, solutions to old problems are blocked by subsequent development of new domains of problems. We are still left with old problems in addition to new. Much of this theory is abstraction, so be wary; notwithstanding, while we work on each metaphorical layer, let us prevent any seventh layer from being glued on.

(Acknowledgement and thanks are made to Professor David Rosenberg of the Political Science Department for his discerning analysis of the major landmarks in the history of the environmental crisis).

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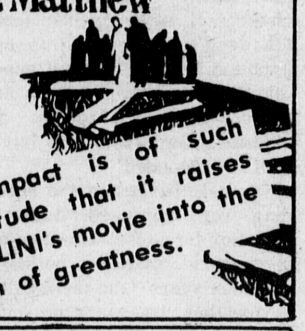

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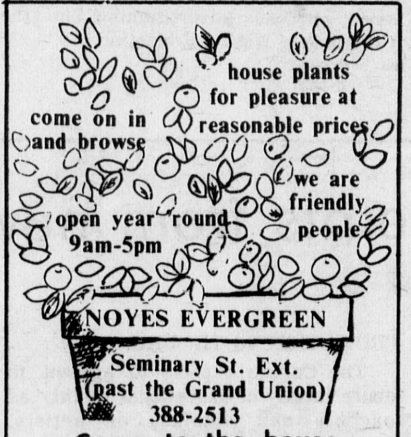

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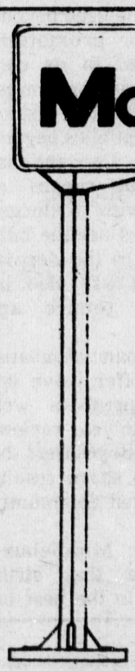

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b-hockey takes two

By BILL QUIGLEY

On January 8, after returning from a long Christmas recess, the freshman hockey team outhustled Kimball Union Academy in a hotly contested game to win 6-3. It marked the first time in the last wo years that Middlebury had beaten Kimball Union.

Not having skated as a team since December 8, except for two regrouping sessions, the freshmen skaters lacked much of their sharpness and teamwork. Penalties and mental errors took their toll in the first two periods as the PIanthers found themselves in a 3-3 deadlock going into the final period.

At the end of the first period the score was tied at one apiece until early in the second period when Kimball Union went ahead 2-1. Dave Martens tied it up again at two apiece, kImball Union countered with its third goal and Lexi Gaahagan deadlocked the game at 3-3.

However, the hustle, desire and aggressiveness of Middlebury proved to be decisive in the final period in which Martens tallied two goals to round off his hat trick. Bob Desimone and Peter Bostwick also added a goal apiece while Bob Lloyd played a solid game in the nets for the freshman Panthers.

On Saturday, January 11, the freshmen skaters hosted Lower Canada, a private school from Montreal, and showed that they had regained much of their sharpness and teamwork by soundly defeating them 13-2. Middlebury dominated the game from the very start as the first two lines peppered the opposition's goal with ten shots before Canada could get any shots on net.

Canada never did regroup under the persistent play and intense forechecking by the freshmen skaters as is evidejnceed by Middlebury's 56 shots on goal in comparison to Canada's 20. Coach Pfeiffer was particularly impressed with the consistenccy of his team's play and their unwillingnesss to slack off despite the lopsided score.

He also cited the team's effective use of the power play and their ability to kill penalties as strong points. The game was marred, however, in the third period when Doyle and a Canada player were ejected for fighting.

Bob Desimone's three goals gave him a hat trick while Ike Dana and Peter Bostwick each scored twice. Single tallies were by Dave Martens, Tom Stacy, Zeke Doyle, Duane Ford, Lext Gahagan, and Jerry Coughlan. Buff Burchfield played in the goal for the majority of the game until he was relieved by Charlie McCarthy late in the third period.

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panther hockey: shooting for the playoffs

By PIERRE FISCHER

The Middlebury Hockey Team is a young team headed off to a refreshing start as competition resumes in the new year. With a surprisingly good record of 6 and 2, the Panthers have already shattered earlier predictions for a re building year and have begun to look hungrily at the post-season ECAC Division II playoffs denied last year after a disappointing 7 and 14 season.

Head Coach Wendy Forbes summed up the short-term outlook before the AIC game last Thursday, by saying if the Panthers could win both the AIC game and the Colby game (this Friday night at Memorial Field House), then Middlebury would be in a good position to make the playoffs. (As for the reader's opinion, now in hindsight, of the Tuesday night game against the UVM Catamounts, Forbes only said that "the Vermont game would be another story.")

Last Thursday the Panthers went down to American International College and blasted them off the ice, 8-1. First line wing Peter Prescott fired in one goal and sophomore Barry Crump put in another, to give Middlebury a 2-0 lead in the first period. Then Prescott, and sophomore whiz Chris Lincoln, poured in two more to put the lead at 4-zip going into the third. AIC finally scored five minutes into the third period, which provoked an onslaught of four Middlebury goals by Henrici, Lincoln, Taylor and Quinn.

The game probably would have turned out differently if it weren't for the superb goaltending of recently recovered junior Jim Brimsek. In his second start of the season, Jim made 34 saves, allowing only one goal in a game described by one fan as a game with tough pressure applied by both sides. Brimsek suffered a bout with mono before the season, and only started serious play after the Christmas vacation.

In his first start, against Hamilton in the consolation round of the Nichols tournament, Brimsek made 36 saves in a 5-2 victory; whereas Middlebury got off only 29 shots against the opposing goalie.

Offensively, the Middlebury Hockey Team has discovered a scoring punch, averaging 6.5 goals per game in eight games this season. Some of it is luck, with a lot of hustle, but Middlebury has more scoring depth in this year's front lines than in 74's team.

Senior captain Fred Erdman centers the first line with juniors Peter Prescott and Jack Leary on the wings. Together this line has combined for 21 goals on 20 assists, with Leary leding slightly in points, 15 overall on 9 goals and 6 assists. Erdman has four goals and 10 assists, and Prescott eight goals, four assists.

Randy Mattson centers the second line, is fourth overall in scoring on four goals and eight assists. With him are sophomore Barry Crump and senior Craig Henrici, moving from defense to replace the mono-stricken Mark Ceglarski. Mark's brother Leonard has also fallen from play due to injury and has been replaced on wing by Harry Roberts. Robby Connerty, a sophomore, centers the third line, with Roberts and Gerry Quinn, another soph, on the wings.

Defensively, the Panthers have a good deal of depth, surprising scoring punch, and a pair of sophomores from Princeton, New Jersey, that have made up for the losses of three starting seniors from last year's team. Newell Woddworth and A.J. Fitzpatrick, the two sophs mentioned above have provided a new core to the FD, while retunring lettermen John Burditt and Doug Taylor have the experience.

In addition there are two more sophomores playing regularly on defense, Ken Hoerner and Chris Lincoln, who is also the team's highest scorer and leader in assists (17 points, 5 goals, and 12 assists). Chris' powerful offensive support may lead to his eventual switch to a wing position. In addition, Woodworth has provided three goals and six assists, tops for the other defensemen.

Middlebury started off the season with two relatively easy victories (6-4 and 11-2) over the Canadien Militaire Royale, and then over a good Salem State team 4-3. Middlebury's first loss came after clobbering Wesleyan 7-2 the night before, against U. Mass. in an 8-5 defeat marked more by Middlebury's mistakes than their opponents superiority.

After a long Christmas final exams layoff Middlebury got beaten 9-6 by Williams, after getting blown out 5-zip in the first period. The defense overall suffered its worst breakdown, allowing 41 shots on goal, and again it was just one of those days. The next night, Jim Brimsek started at goalie which led from Hamilton to AIC to where I am writing.

Perhaps the most significant difference between this year's and last year's team is the introduction of many fine sophomore players and the impact this has had in reversing the pessimistic attitude that prevailed last year. This change of attitude has been reflected in the play of all members, generally indicating better hustle and teamwork on the ice. The first four games, and particularly the tough victory over Salem, have bolstered team confidence, which clearly showed in the fine reversal of results after two disappointing losses. If the team can beat Colby, they are undoubtably on their way to a winning season.

ski team news

By BLAIR CHILDS

With the snow coming, and then melting, and coming again a New Englander realizes Winter has arrived. And the men and women skiers who are competing for Middlebury this year begin to put themselves to test.

After a Fall of heavy training the skiers got their first steady on-snow practice over Christmas vacation. Many of the Nordic skiers and special jumpers stayed at the school for the better part of the break. The "Pinies" (Alpine) came back the 28th of December and have been, or have been trying to (snow permitting), ski since. I am certain that all the skiers are thankful for the clean and comfortable accomodations they received at Sig. Ep. over the Christmas training camp.

Undoubtedly the most striking part of this year's ski season has been the need for a 'cut.' In previous years it has been the rule that if one went out for the team and proved some potential one would make the squad.

This season however, a good number of men and women who have shown some fine talent will have to be cut because of the financial squeeze. The Nordic men have been limited to eight and women to five. The Alpine men were cut to eighteen and women to eight.

One reason for the limitations is the growing popularity and the enthusiasm among the female skiers. The number of women who wish to ski competitively has grown and has forced the need to equalize the women's budget per skier with that of the men. This, (hurting the men particularly) along with the budget cut in the school are the main reasons for the cutting of the squads.

Thus far in the season the aim of the skiers and coaches is to improve so that Middlebury will be able to compete respectably on the National level. This includes the national team as well as the N.C.A.A.'s.

It is undoubtably true that most every student at this college has been stereotyped as a skier because he or she goes here. One obvious reason for this is the tremendous reputation this school has for producing fine ski competitors. This year shows no exception.

Some of the more promising are: In men's Nordic; Capt. Kurt Kling, Scott Gillingham, Craig Ward, John Lyons, and Brant McDougall. In women's, Cathy Anderson, Terry Porter, and Katey Tobey. In Special Jumpers; Tom Fultom, and Peter Guest. In Men's alpine; Capt. Peter Ord, John Jacobs, Peter Kenney, Brad Boyce, Dave Gavett, Will Emerson, and Mark Cater. Lastly, in women's alpine; Nelly Krakoff, Leslie Orton, and Ellen Hall.

At this point there has been little direct competition between Middlebury and other colleges. The only contests so far have been the alpine E.I.S.A. (Eastern Interscholastic Ski Association) meets. These races rarely have the best competitors from the colleges.